

This newspaper never contained an advertisement that was not important to someone. No issue of it ever failed to contain at least one that was important to YOU!

The Courier-Journal

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LOUISVILLE, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1907.—10 PAGES.

PRICE (THREE CENTS, TEN THIRTS FIVE CENTS)

The Weather.
Forecast for Friday and Saturday:
Kentucky—Showers Friday; Saturday fair and colder.
Indiana—Fair Friday, preceded by showers in early morning; Saturday fair and colder; fresh northwest winds.
Tennessee—Showers Friday; Saturday fair and colder.

THE LATEST.

Notable ceremonies attended the re-dedication of the enlarged and improved Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh. Andrew Carnegie, the founder, was greeted with college yells when he, at the head of the distinguished guests, marched through the student body, drawn up in two long lines. President Roosevelt sent a letter of regret, and addresses of international importance were delivered.

The special venire summoned at Lexington from which to select a jury to try Bill Britton, charged with the murder of James Cockrill, was exhausted without a jury being selected, and another venire was ordered. Curt Jett and Tom White were taken to Lexington from the penitentiary to testify in the case.

Receipts of tobacco in winter order have been stopped at Winchester and the work of packing the tobacco already delivered will begin at once. A million and a half pounds of tobacco have been delivered thus far. It is expected that the acreage in 1907 will not be larger than during the last year.

The Thaw jury was locked up shortly before midnight last night, after trying in vain all day to reach a verdict. The jury asked for some of the evidence which was given in the case, and also wanted to hear extracts from the speech delivered by Delmas. It is still hoped that a verdict can be given.

Great surprise was created in England by announcement of the resignation of Lord Cromer, British plenipotentiary on the Nile. The step is stated to be due to his poor health. Sir Elden Gorst, named as his successor, will, it is announced, continue the same policies.

Night riders, all masked, left warnings pinned to rural mail boxes at the homes of several farmers in Christian county directing them to join the Tobacco Growers' Association or suffer the consequences. Two of the planters who were visited complied with the order at once.

The time when the Department of Agriculture will begin to enforce the whiskey labeling decision is indefinite, but it is stated to be the intention of Secretary Wilson to work no unnecessary hardship on retailers, who will be allowed full opportunity to prepare for the change.

After taking poison in his tower by the railroad track, Otis Coursey, a block operator on the Illinois Central railroad at Central City, telegraphed to the dispatcher at Paducah, telling him of the act and directing that a substitute be sent to relieve him.

The American cruiser Baltimore has left Gibraltar for New York. She has on board the remains of Rear Admiral Albert Kautz, retired, who died at Florence, Italy, February 6, and Lieut. Stanley Woods, who died on board the Baltimore, February 22.

Gov. Patterson, of Tennessee, yesterday vetoed the Anti-Jug Bill, giving as his reasons that interstate commerce made the law ineffective and would simply discriminate against Tennessee farmers without preventing the consumption of whiskey.

The death is announced of Prince Dolyslaw, a former Viceroy of the Caucasus. At St. Petersburg he was associated with Gen. Alikhanoff in the ruthless measures employed last year in putting down agitation in the Kutais district.

Representative Tawney, of Minnesota, thinks the difficulties of building the Panama canal have been somewhat exaggerated and advances the prediction that, at the present rate, the ditch will be completed in five years.

Everything indicates that the strike of the bakers in Paris is to all intents and purposes over and the city wears its usual aspect. No soldiers are to be seen, only the regular patrolmen being put.

The formal invitation to attend the second Hague conference has reached the State Department in the shape of a note to Secretary Root from Mr. Van Swinderen, the Netherlands Minister.

Cincinnati liquor men are protesting vigorously against the recent whiskey labeling decision and an effort will be made to have the matter carried to the Supreme Court of the United States.

William J. Bryan, in his paper, the Commoner, prints an editorial urging the National Democracy to consider a Southern man as its candidate for the presidency in 1908.

A resolution that Roosevelt should make way for Bryan for President in 1908 was adopted by the Missouri Legislature, after tabling a resolution lauding Roosevelt.

Mrs. William H. Taft, Miss Ida and Mr. Post have arrived at San Juan on the steamer Compo. Several entertainments have been arranged in honor of the visitors.

BRYAN URGES SOUTHERN MAN

Calls On Democrats to Name One For President.

"Time Passed When Sectional Argument Is Effective."

Declares That North Will Be To Listen.

WALL STREET INIQUITIES.

Lincoln, Neb., April 11.—[Special.]—William J. Bryan's Commoner to-day devotes its first page to an editorial urging the national Democracy to consider a Southern man as its candidate for the presidency in 1908. The Commoner says: "There is considerable talk just now of a Southern candidate for the presidency, and there is no reason why a Southern candidate should not be considered upon the same basis as candidates from the Northern States."

"The time has passed when the sectional argument is effective. In the St. Louis convention of 1904 Mr. Bryan insisted that Senator Cockrell, though a Confederate soldier, would poll more votes than the Northern candidate, whose position upon public questions was in doubt or whose position, if known, was out of harmony with the opinions of the members of his party."

"By all means let the Southern States men be considered; let them stand side by side with their Northern brethren, and let the choice fall upon the man, who, no matter where he lives, best represents the aspirations of the party and best reflects the desires of Democratic voters."

"No candidate should be urged merely because he comes from the North or the South or from the East or from the West. Local pride is a very much overestimated asset in a campaign. Comparatively few decide public questions on that basis. New York and Indiana, being doubtful States for many years, claimed the candidates on the ground that local popularity would turn the elections, but it has been found that the movements which elect or defeat candidates are wider than State boundaries."

As To Conservatism.

"The New York Sun is the latest champion of a Southern man, and its desire for a Southern candidate is based not upon the fitness to serve the people, but upon his conservatism, and the meaning which the Sun gives to the word conservatism is well understood. It insists that the South should present a candidate who is opposed to Rooseveltism."

Roosevelt, having acquired popularity by the indorsement of several Democratic doctrines, such as railroad regulation, trust prosecution and an income tax, the Democratic party should at once repudiate these things which have given the President popularity and seek the support of the financiers whom the President has offended."

This was the very argument that was made at St. Louis in 1904. We were told that the President was very popular with Wall street and that a shafe and sane candidate who had the confidence of the business element, would be able to finance his campaign in Wall street and win an easy victory. The party tried it and that bait will not serve again."

Upon Their Merits.

"Let Southern candidates be presented upon their merits. Let them be brought forward as champions of Democratic ideas and they will find the North ready to listen. Papers like the Sun have overworked the conservatism of the South. Gov. Hoke Smith, of Georgia, won his campaign by attacking railroad influence in politics and by demanding regulation. Gov. Cromer won his fight in Alabama along the same lines. Gov. Campbell, of Texas, made speeches in favor of railroad regulation, which would brand him as an anarchist according to the Sun's definition of anarchy. Here are three recent victories in three prominent Southern States, which tend to show that the masses of the South are no more willing to be ridden by the corporations than are the masses of the North."

"There are many Democrats in the South who would poll the full Democratic strength of the North, but papers like the Sun do not mention them for such papers have no more interest in a Southern man who is really Democratic than they have in a Northern man who is Democratic, because such papers are the organs of predatory wealth. Their praise dawns any man upon whom they lavish it, and their opposition compliments those who are honored with it."

Eye To Party's Good.

"Let us enter the next convention with an eye single to the party's good, remembering that the party can advance its interests only by advancing the interests of the country. Let us en-

ter upon the selection of candidates, not with a view of gratifying any man's ambition or of complimenting any State or portion of the Union, but with a desire to select candidates who voice the sentiments of the rank and file of the party and who, if elected, will strengthen the party's hold upon the country by proving the party deserving of public confidence.

"If the most available man is a Southern man let our candidate be from the South. If the most available man is a Northern man let him be from the North. If the East presents the most available man let him be from the East. If the West can furnish the most available man let him be from the West."

"The real Democrat from any section will poll more votes in any other section than one whose Democracy is certified to by Wall street, whose iniquities have so aroused the public that even many Republicans are trying to get away from their influence."

CROMER'S RESIGNATION COMES AS SURPRISE

BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE IN EGYPT IN POOR HEALTH.

MEANS NO ALTERATION OF POLICY IN LAND OF NILE.

SIR ELDEN GORST SUCCESSOR.

London, April 11.—Foreign Secretary Grey made the unexpected announcement in Parliament to-day that Lord Cromer, Great Britain's plenipotentiary on the Nile, has resigned. It had been known for some time that the health of Lord Cromer, who has been British agent and Consul General in Egypt since 1883, was affected, but there was no idea when he issued his voluminous report on the progress of the administrative departments of the Egyptian Government early this month that his retirement was impending. The Foreign Secretary declared that it was the greatest personal loss the public service of the country could suffer.

The retirement of Lord Cromer will involve no change in British policy with regard to Egypt. This was explicitly stated by Secretary Grey.

Sir Elden Gorst was appointed to succeed to the post on the advice of Lord Cromer, whose complete confidence he possessed. He takes up a difficult task, but will assume the work with full approval of official circles both in London and Cairo. Sir Elden has had twenty years' experience in Egypt, first in the diplomatic service and afterward, from 1899 until 1904, in the service of the Egyptian Government. He has had charge successively of nearly all the great administrative departments.

SALOON MEN WIN IN PARIS ELECTION

HOME OF BOURBON WHISKY REMAINS "WET."

CROWDS FROM OTHER CITIES WATCH THE VOTING.

END OF BITTER CONTEST.

Paris, Ky., April 11.—[Special.]—The local option campaign in Paris, which has for years been the only wet spot in Bourbon county, came to a close to-night, when the wets rolled up a substantial majority of 282.

The campaign has been marked by a great deal of feeling and was bitterly contested. All day long bands of music, followed by women and children, paraded the streets. Prayer meetings were held on the streets, church bells were rung, and every effort was made to influence the vote, but the "wets" had the call and got in their vote early. There was no disorder of any kind.

The race was especially interesting from the fact that this is the home of Bourbon whiskey. Hundreds of visitors from Mayville, Lexington, Cincinnati, Mt. Sterling, Carlisle and other Central Kentucky towns were here as spectators. It was the most strenuous campaign ever known in Paris.

GRAND JURY REFUSES TO INDICT FAYROT

SHOT AND KILLED HIS LIFE-LONG FRIEND WHO, HE SAID, INSULTED HIS WIFE.

Baton Rouge, La., April 11.—Democratic Congressman George K. Fayrot was set free to-night, after having been in jail continuously for five months, under arrest on a charge of murder. To-day the second grand jury refused to indict the Congressman.

Mr. Fayrot last November shot and killed Dr. R. H. Aldrich, of Baton Rouge, who had been his lifelong friend. The Congressman declared that he seems to be denuded on the subject, the physician had made disparaging remarks about Mrs. Fayrot. The shooting occurred immediately after an exciting election and while Fayrot was still Judge of the Baton Rouge court which to-day set him free.

He resigned and was indicted by a grand jury, which had been selected under his jurisdiction before the shooting. Because one of the jurors who indicted was illiterate, the finding was quashed.

STILL HOPE FOR VERDICT

Thaw Jurors May Yet Reach An Agreement.

Locked In Room For Second Weary Night.

Request Made For Portion Of Delmas' Speech.

DEFENDANT VERY CONFIDENT.

New York, April 11.—Thirty-one hours of deliberation and no verdict. Such was the condition of affairs at 11:40 o'clock to-night when the Thaw jury was ordered locked up for a second night at the Criminal Courts building. The fact that they had not been able to agree after devoting so much time to a study and discussion of the case has given rise to the belief that the trial will end in a disagreement and the whole affair will have to be gone over again.

Although the twelve men have thus far failed to reach a common opinion and to all appearances are hopelessly at sea, Justice Fitzgerald has not given up hope of having a verdict rendered. As yet Delmas B. Smith, foreman of the jury, has not complained to the court that the jurors are unable to reach a decision and until he does so, it is not likely that Justice Fitzgerald will discharge them. The general impression prevails that if the twelve men are unable to agree at the expiration of forty-eight hours they will be released from further service. The very fact, however, that no indication has been received from the juryroom that the men are unable to agree has been construed by many who have followed the proceedings closely as an indication that a verdict will eventually be reached.

Thaw Family Crestfallen.
The mother, wife and two sisters and brothers of the defendant were in the Criminal Courts building up to the last minute and when it was finally announced that the jury had been locked up over night and there was no longer any prospect of a verdict before to-morrow, they returned to their hotel crestfallen. They had hoped and looked for a decision to-day and the news that they would have to pass another night in doubt and anxiety was received with keen disappointment.

Twice during the day the twelve men who took their places in the jury box more than two months and a half ago filed into the court room and asked the assistance of the court in an endeavor to bring about an agreement.

Jury Wan and Haggard.
They appeared wan and haggard after wrangling through all of last night in the stuffy little conference room at the Criminal Courts building, with only hard chairs and one long table provided for their comfort. The jurors wanted to hear again the evidence of numerous eye-witnesses to the tragedy. They wanted to hear what Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton had been allowed to testify to as to Thaw's condition the night of the tragedy and what Evelyn Nesbit Thaw had said as to her husband's conduct that evening; they wanted to hear repeated again the conversations Thaw had with James Clinch Smith, just before he committed the homicide; they wanted to hear several portions of Justice Fitzgerald's charge once more, and finally they asked permission to take possession of all the writings of Thaw which had been introduced into the trial as indicative of the defendant's state of mind when he heard the story of Evelyn Nesbit's alleged wrongs at the hands of the man who was to become his victim.

Warn Growers To JOIN ASSOCIATION

Hopkinsville, Ky., April 11.—[Special.]—Reports from the northwestern portion of this county, along the Caldwell county line, show that the band of night riders who called Pooley Reese into the yard last Saturday night also visited other farmers of that neighborhood and left warning notes on gates of some whom they did not call out of their houses.

Among those visited besides Reese were W. H. Butler, Henry Woolsey and Edgar Reed. Butler and Woolsey were notified that they would be allowed three days in which to join the association, and both have done so. A note was put into L. N. McCargue's rural free mail delivery box, telling him that he had now been joining the association, and that he must join the association.

The note was written in a scrawling back hand, with a lead pencil, on a rough piece of paper. Other similar notes were left in other boxes. It is said that the night riders, who were about fifteen to twenty in number, and all masked, met in a body near the homes of the farmers they visited. They left cards inscribed "Night Riders" stuck up on a number of trees.

Wanted More Of Delmas.
All of these requests were gladly granted by the court, but when Foreman Smith, on behalf of the jury asked that certain portions of the summing-up address of Delmas B. Smith be read, Justice Fitzgerald called a halt. He admonished the jurors that they were to be guided only by the evidence and were not entitled to hear again the closing speeches of the lawyers.

Harry Thaw's family—his white-haired mother, his pale young wife, his sisters and brothers—remained at the courthouse until late in the night. They visited the defendant on several occasions in the prisoners' pen on the floor above the court room. Their purpose was to cheer him, but he appeared by far the most cheerful of the group. The man's confident air seems never to leave him for any great length of time, and buoyancy of spirit is nearly always apparent.

Wild Rumors Afloat.
There were all sorts of rumors and guesses in the air to day as to how the jury stood. There were more different reports as to the results of the deliberations than there could possibly have been. Some of the reports were that the jury had reached a verdict, and some that they had not.

DRUMMER INSANE OVER THAW TRIAL.
Owensboro, Ky., April 11.—[Special.]—"I am not Harry Thaw. You people quit looking at my diamonds." This was the declaration of a New York traveling salesman at the Grand Hotel, Louisville, who was evidently suffering from a "brainstorm," and the officers were called to take charge of him. He seems to be denuded on the subject of the Thaw trial. His house in New York has started a man to Owensboro to take charge of him.

ures connected with the trial, and occasionally these were taken in deadly earnest by persons who overheard them.

The action of the jury in twice going before Justice Fitzgerald and to have certain portions of the testimony read to them was widely commented upon and naturally caused much speculation. It seemed evident that the jury's deliberations were hanging upon the question of the sanity or insanity of the defendant as shown by the defense. Justice Fitzgerald spent the entire evening in his chambers awaiting the pleasure of the jurors.

HIGH HEELS ALMOST COST WOMAN HER LIFE

CATCH IN RAILWAY FROG, BUT FLAGMAN GETS HER OFF IN TIME.

Logansport, Ind., April 11.—[Special.]—Caught by her high heels in a Pan-handle railway frog, Mrs. Charles Har-lands was saved from death by a flagman, who tore her from the tracks a second before a fast train passed.

WIRES DISPATCHER AFTER TAKING POISON

BLOCK OPERATOR ASKS SUBSTITUTE TO BE SENT.

ENDS LIFE WHICH HE SAYS IS DISAPPOINTMENT.

MARRIED LESS THAN MONTH.

Central City, Ky., April 11.—[Special.]—Otis Coursey, night operator for the Illinois Central Railroad Company, son of Mrs. Harriet Coursey, of Lewisburg, deliberately took an eighth of an ounce of morphine at 9:45 Wednesday night, and after great suffering died at 3:45 this morning. He purchased the drug at a local drug store, saying that it was for an operator at Cedar Bluff, a small station on the Illinois Central railroad. Coursey had been in the drug store after 9 o'clock, he was apparently in the best of humor.

Shortly after this time he went to the blockhouse of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and at 9:45 sent to L. F. Page, train dispatcher at Paducah, this message:

"Send a man to relieve me. I have taken morphine to end my life. God knows the rest."

Later in the night the operator at the Union station endeavored to reach him, and being unable to do so, sent a messenger to another drug store, which was 600 yards distant, to investigate. Conductor Nelson reached the young man first, and in reply to the question, "What have you done?" the young man answered, "I have taken my life, and God knows why."

He was taken at once to the Union station and physicians quickly called, but the drug had taken effect, and on account of the large quantity and the time that had expired since he had taken it, it was impossible to overcome the effects of it. He left quite a number of open notes, in one of which he said his life was a disappointment, and a sealed letter to his mother. After persons reached his side he instructed them to wire his mother and tell her what he had done. The most pathetic part of the affair is the fact that he leaves a young wife, just the same age as himself (eighteen years old), whom he married on March 25. She was formerly Miss Lillie Turner, daughter of Dr. Thomas Turner, ex-Senator and ex-Representative of Dunmore.

WARN GROWERS TO JOIN ASSOCIATION

NIGHT RIDERS VISIT FARMERS IN CHRISTIAN.

LEAVE NOTES FASTENED TO RURAL MAIL BOXES.

TWO GROWERS OBEY ORDER.

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SPECIAL VENIRE SOON EXHAUSTED

Fail To Get Jury To Try Bill Britton.

Sheriff Searches For More Men To Be Examined.

Curt Jett and Tom White Present As Witnesses.

TOM COCKRILL IN TROUBLE.

Lexington, Ky., April 11.—[Special.]—The trial of Bill Britton, charged with the murder of James Cockrill, at Jackson, was begun in the Circuit Court here at 9 o'clock this morning, and when court adjourned, at 6 o'clock this evening, there were nine jurors in the box, and the Commonwealth had six and the defense one challenge left. The twenty-three jurors of the regular panel and the special venire of 150 had, however, been exhausted, and court adjourned till to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, while fifty additional veniremen are being summoned.

The nine men who have thus far run the gauntlet and are now in the box are: E. B. Hawkins, employee of the Growers' Tobacco Company; W. J. Smith, wholesale liquor dealer; B. D. Wood, farmer; George Geddes, proprietor Standard Monument Company; Thomas Shelly, farmer; Charles Dotson, race horse trainer; B. T. Yarnall, farmer; Jasper Wilson, carpenter; J. M. Berry, farmer.

Tom Cockrill Arrested.
Tom Cockrill, brother of James Cockrill, and who once killed a brother of the Hargises, was arrested in the court room to-day on a magistrate's warrant from Paris, charging him with flourishing a deadly weapon in that city. Attorney Floyd Byrd, however, executed bond for \$300 for Cockrill's appearance at Paris for trial, and the latter was released. It is alleged that Cockrill, while at Paris this morning, displayed a pistol and threatened to shoot up the town. He left on the interurban car for Lexington before he could be arrested, and the warrant followed him on the next car from Paris.

Jett and White On Hand.

Curt Jett and Tom White were brought up this morning from Frankfort penitentiary, where both are serving life sentences. They were in charge of Capt. C. W. Longmire and a penitentiary guard, and attracted much attention as they were marched through the streets, handcuffed together and in their prison stripes. They were taken to the jail, where they will be kept until called as witnesses for the defense in the Britton case.

Jim Hargis Present.

Judge James Hargis arrived from Jackson this morning, and he and his brother, Alex. Hargis, who has been here for several days, were in close attendance at the Britton trial and showed keen interest in the proceedings. The work of securing a jury, which was begun this morning, took up the entire session of the court to-day. The jury box was repeatedly filled, only to be again partly emptied by objections or challenges from one side or the other. The proceedings were generally tedious, but were enlivened occasionally by incidents which broke the monotony. When the name of J. W. Harris was called, two men came forward, amid laughter from the crowd. They had never met before, but shook hands in front of the Judge's stand, and seemed glad to become acquainted. One was temporarily placed in the jury box, but neither stood the test as acceptable jurors.

Politics Brought In.

When Sam Cassidy was examined Commonwealth's Attorney Allen asked him if he had talked with Curt Leavin about the case. He said "No," and was asked if he knew that Leavin was greatly interested in Britton's defense. This question was not allowed. He was then asked if the political conditions surrounding this case would influence him as a juror. Judge Parker ruled the question out. Col. Allen then put this question: "If it should develop in this case that Judge James Hargis was implicated with Britton and that Hargis is a member of the State Central Democratic Committee with considerable political power, would you be by these facts influenced in any way as a juror in this case?" Instantly the attorney for the defense called out: "We do not fence, raised Cassidy but the State challenged him preemptorily."

Jurors Have Opinions.

John Phelps had been passed into the jury box when Commonwealth's Attorney Allen stated that he had been informed that Mr. Phelps had said he would not believe Riley Coltrion, Moses Feltner and others in the Hargis case on oath. Col. Allen said he was prepared to prove this by J. T. Bruce.

The jury was dismissed from the courtroom and Mr. Phelps was re-examined. He admitted making the statement about Coltrion, but did not remember as to the others. He also said he did not think he was a competent juror. He was dismissed by the court.

The defense then retaliated with the charge that W. M. Parrish, one of the men in the jury box, had made the statement that "Hargis and his whole gang ought to be hanged." Charles Parrish, a brother, who is a deputy constable in Squire Payne's office, swore that his brother had said that all the men charged with the killing of Jim Cockrill should be hanged. W. M. Parrish stated that he remembered saying "That the whole d--n shooting-match should be hanged," and that the authorities would get the right one, but that he was only joking. He was excused.

PARDON FOR FELTNER.

Efforts Being Made To Get One From The Governor.

Winchester, Ky., April 11.—W. R. Feltner is here to pay the remaining \$500 of the \$3,400 fine and costs, assessed against his father, Felix Feltner, for spiriting away witnesses in the Marcus-Hargis damage suit here two years ago. Efforts will be made to secure a pardon from Gov. Beckham for the sentence of two years of hard labor in jail which was also a part of the sentence.

E. F. French was fined \$5,000 for the same offense. Judge Hargis was tried and acquitted, and Ed Callahan is under \$2,000 bond to be tried for the same crime.

HARGISES SUED AGAIN.

Precaution Taken To Prevent Running of Limitation Statute.

Jackson, Ky., April 11.—Suit was filed in the Breathitt Circuit Court yesterday evening by attorneys for Lucy Cox, Ed. Calahan and Felix Feltner, for the late Dr. B. D. Cox, for \$100,000 damages against James Hargis, Elbert Hargis and Ed Calahan for the death of Dr. Cox, who was killed on the street here on the night of April 13, 1902. The nature of the suit is that the action would have been applied by the 13th of this month, hence the filing of the suit here as a precaution against a possible dismissal of the same on the ground of the statute of limitations. Judge James Hargis was in the Clerk's office when the suit was filed, and he was at once served with summons by Sheriff Breck Crawford. The petition was filed by Police Judge T. F. Cardwell.

CONFEDERATE FLAG STOLEN AND BURNED

IS TAKEN FROM PREACHER'S STATEROOM DURING EXCURSION OF SUBURVIVORS.

St. Louis, April 11.—[Special.]—It developed to-day that the excursion of veterans of the Civil War and their families, under the auspices of the National Association of the Battle of Shiloh Survivors, was marred by one incident, the burning of a Confederate flag, owned by the Rev. F. H. Huren, of Paducah, Ky. The scene of the incident was the steamer City of Saltville, on which the excursionists arrived yesterday from Pittsburgh Landing. The flag was captured during the war, either by the Rev. Huren or his company, and had been in his possession ever since. He prized it highly as a trophy of the great conflict, and took it with him to exhibit to his comrades. The Rev. Huren preached on the steamer Sunday. During the sermon the flag was displayed on the table and he referred to it in his discourse. On Monday when the boat was nearing Paducah his stateroom was entered, the flag was stolen from his suit case and destroyed in the stove.

GAMBLER MAKES BOOK ON THE THAW JURY

ODDS OF 7 TO 1 ON GUILTY AND 1 TO 2 NOT GUILTY—HUNG JURY EVEN.

Lexington, Ky., April 11.—[Special.]—Much interest was displayed here to-day in the result of the Thaw case, the newspaper offices being as closely besieged by inquiries as though a presidential election were pending, while knots of men were gathered at nearly every corner discussing the probabilities of the verdict.

An enterprising sporting man made a book on the action of the jury this morning quoted the following: Guilty, 5 to 1; not guilty, even money; hung jury, 1 to 2. After noon when the bulletins showed that the jury had asked to see certain exhibits and testimony favorable to Thaw the odds quoted were as follows: Guilty, 7 to 1; not guilty, 1 to 2; disagreement, even.

Roosevelt Should GIVE WAY TO BRYAN

RESOLUTION TO THAT EFFECT ADOPTED BY LEGISLATURE OF MISSOURI.

Jefferson City, Mo., April 11.—In the House to-day Representative Stubbs, Republican, introduced a resolution indorsing President Roosevelt on his stand against "unprincipled manipulation of the wealth" of the country. Representative Barker, Democrat, attacked the resolution on the ground that President Roosevelt had denounced leading men who had differed with him. Representative Oliver, Democrat, offered an amendment providing that it was the sense of the Republic that Roosevelt should make way for Bryan for President in 1908. The resolution was adopted.

Roosevelt Should GIVE WAY TO BRYAN

RESOLUTION TO THAT EFFECT ADOPTED BY LEGISLATURE OF MISSOURI.

The White House, Washington, April 11, 1907. My Dear Sir: I am not able to be present myself with you; therefore, let me, through your expression of appreciation of the great work done by the founding of the Carnegie Institute, which is put to a noble use when applied to purposes such as those the Carnegie Institute is well designed to serve. Every such institution, every foundation designed to serve the educational uplifting of our people, represents just so much gain for American life, just so much credit for us collectively as a nation. The success of our republic is predicated upon the high individual efficiency of the average citizen; and the Carnegie Institute is one of those institutions which tend to bring about this high individual efficiency. Many things go to make up such efficiency. There must be physical hardihood and address in the use of trained nerve and muscle. There must also be a high degree of trained intellectual development, a high degree of that intelligence which can only be obtained when there is both power to act on individual

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

Is Offered to the Public Upon Its Record of Results Accomplished. These Well-Known Medical Men Speak From Experience.

"THE SAFEST, SUREST AND MOST AGREEABLE AGENT FOR REMOVING URIC ACID FROM THE SYSTEM."

Dr. Allard Meminger, Prof. Chemistry and Hygiene and Clinical Prof. of the University of South Carolina, Charleston, S. C. "I have used it in my own case and prescribed it for others. It has proven itself to be the most effective agent for the removal of uric acid from the system. It is especially indicated in Albuminuria of Pregnancy."

Dr. B. M. Baker, Member Virginia State, Seaboard and Norfolk City Medical Societies, Va. "I have used it in my own case and prescribed it for others. It has proven itself to be the most effective agent for the removal of uric acid from the system. It is especially indicated in Albuminuria of Pregnancy."

Dr. Edward McGuire, Prof. Gynecology, etc., University College of Medicine, Richmond, Va. "I have used it in my own case and prescribed it for others. It has proven itself to be the most effective agent for the removal of uric acid from the system. It is especially indicated in Albuminuria of Pregnancy."

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PROPRIETOR, BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VA.

PRAYER CHAIN

AGAIN COMES TO LOUISVILLE, CAUSING DISTRESS.

Suggested That All Such Letters Be Returned To Postmaster For Action.

"O, Lord, Jesus we implore Thee, O Eternal God to have mercy on all mankind. Keep us from sin by Thy Precious Blood and take us to be with Thee eternally. Amen."

"PLEASE DO NOT BREAK THE CHAIN."

"This prayer was made by Bishop Lawrence recommending it to be written and sent to nine persons. Those who paid no attention to it met with terrible accidents. He who writes this prayer for nine days and sends it to nine other persons COMMENCING WITH THE DAY IT WAS RECEIVED will on the ninth day experience great joy. It was said at the Holy Tomb of Jerusalem that he who prays this prayer will be delivered from calamity."

"Some misguided or fearsome persons are sending the above letter anonymously throughout the country, and some weeks ago for the second time," said a well-known layman who takes an interest in church affairs. "Silly and impertinent, even blasphemous, as the thing is, there are some recipients of the letter who have been made ill from superstitious terror. The threat contained in it, the dependence of life itself upon the writing of nine anonymous letters, indeed the whole conception carries one back to the stickings-in-the-dell days of old Salem."

"A nice sort of God these writers must acknowledge. Think of a Creator agreeing to strike with calamity or overwhelm with accident one of his creatures, good or bad, who by inability or design refuses to write nine letters. In the prayer God is reminded—as if a merciful God needed to be reminded—to have mercy upon all mankind. But to render the petition limited in its effect, such as fail to write the letters will be outside the mercy implored."

"In obeying the request not to break the chain," these writers have really caused calamity. Every day victims are coming to light. Many weak natures, and even some strong ones of a superstitious bent, have been so obsessed by the idea of the penalty to be incurred that it has proved calamity. Fear is a dire disease that doctors often meet."

"Numbers of these letters are being received daily in Louisville. Even children have been brought, and in some instances have been made subjects for the doctor. One wrote her nine letters, but had a sudden illness before she could send all of them. Searching an overworked conscience and rereading her original communication, she concluded her calamity had come because she wrote all the letters at once, when the sacred said, 'He who writes this prayer for nine days, commencing with the day it was received.' As it was too late to do this, she prepared for her calamity, confessed and gave up hope of life. A sensible mother, aided by her minister, brought her to a more wholesome state of mind and she recovered."

"Another prominent Louisville woman, young, good and attractive, wrote her nine, but had the honesty to sign her name, as she sent the letter later to nine friends. One asked her why she did it. She said she hated it, but

was afraid not to. A young married woman in town has received ten of the requests. It is evident that if each carries the penalty she will have ninety terrible accidents, unless she writes ninety letters. As she seems to be popular there is no telling when she can take a vacation with a quiet mind and not feel that the lives of herself and family may be depending on her fountain pen."

"The remedy should lie with the United States Government. If the letter is not a misuse of the mails, it is hard to see what would constitute a violation. It is suggested that all such letters be turned over to the postmaster for investigation and punishment. This has been urged elsewhere, and several of the most prominent editors of the North have taken up the matter. Although no initials are given in the letter, the Bishop of Massachusetts is probably meant, consequently such Episcopals as cannot be superstitiously coerced into compliance are justly indignant, especially since writing the letter is a sin in itself. It is suggested that Bishop Lawrence has not the slightest connection with the matter, and is in ignorance of how it originated."

"How a prayer sent from a fear-motivated can be good or work good is for the anonymous writer, even if prompted by a desire to bring blessings upon all mankind, to explain."

"MORAL STRAIN IN COMMERCIAL LIFE"

SUBJECT DISCUSSED AT SESSION OF AMERICAN CHURCH CONGRESS AT NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, April 11.—At to-night's session of the American Church Congress of the Protestant Episcopal Church there was a discussion on "The Moral Strain in Social and Commercial Life."

The Rev. H. C. Garrett, of St. Louis, said that the question of regulating corporate wealth was the first source of strained conditions, and the second "the widespread departure from the simple to the artificial mode of living."

Speaking on corporate wealth, he said: "It is to be remembered that nearly eight millions of families in this country average in holdings a little less than \$200 each, while not over 200,000 families possess one-half the entire wealth of the country. Of the total annual income of the nation, one-half goes to one-tenth of the people. The other half is divided among the remaining nine-tenths."

CROPS IN GEORGIA SUFFER SEVERELY.

Cotton That Is Up Is Killed, and Balance Will Not Grow To Maturity.

Atlanta, Ga., April 11.—As a result of the coldest April in history, the opinion is expressed by Commissioner of Agriculture Hudson that growing crops in Middle and South Georgia, truck gardens all over the State, and the fruit crops in many sections have been seriously damaged.

"Cotton south of Fort Valley," said the Commissioner, "that is up, has been killed and as much more which is not yet up, will never grow to maturity. The warm weather in March led to extensive early planting, hence the destruction from the cold weather."

It is difficult to estimate the damage that has been done to peaches, but reports indicate that it has been extensive."

WAR DEPARTMENT RESENTS MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.

Considers It a Slur Cast Upon the Uniform of An American Soldier.

Washington, April 11.—The War Department is determined to pursue to the end of legal resources its effort to remove the slur cast upon the uniform of the American soldier by the decision of the Federal Circuit Court at St. Louis, Mo., last night, which ordered the removal of the American flag from the uniform of the American soldier.

Mr. E. H. Harriman told it to me. In 1904, when the Republican money chest was badly in need of funds for carrying on the national campaign, President Roosevelt invited Mr. Harriman to Washington.

"Mr. Harriman did not go. Again the President invited him. Again Mr. Harriman did not go."

"A third time came an invitation from the President, and this time Mr. Harriman found reason to accept. He went to Washington. He saw the President, and conferred with him about campaign contributions. Soon after that the Republican campaign funds were sufficient."

"Of course, in matters of this sort, there is always a quid pro quo. A result of the conference between the President and Mr. Harriman was an understanding that Senator Depew should be given an embassy to Europe, thus clearing the way for the election of Mr. Frank S. Black, ex-Governor of New York, as his successor."

"When, in due time, Mr. Harriman asked that this understanding be carried out, the President declined to do so. Whether or not the association of Senator Depew's name with the insurance scandals had developed when the refusal was made is not the point of the narrative."

Tennessee and Presidency.

H. Clay Evans, the Republican can-

RECTIFIERS TO BE GIVEN TIME

Wilson Not To Deal Harshly In Labeling Matter.

No Word, Though, As To Date of Enforcement.

Building Panama Canal Not So Hard, Says Tawney.

OTHER NEWS OF THE CAPITAL.

Washington, April 11.—[Special.]—Just when the Department of Agriculture will begin the enforcement of the Attorney General's labeling decision of yesterday is indefinite, according to officials of the Department of Agriculture. Secretary Wilson declines to discuss the matter at this time. From what can be learned, however, the interests affected by the decision need have no fear that they will not have sufficient time to get things into conformity with the decision. The department has on its mailing list some thing like 10,000 names, and it will take some time to reach all of them. It is, of course, impossible to reach every one affected, and the department will not attempt such a gigantic task. In many instances even retail dealers have enough material on hand to last a year, perhaps two. Of course, they will not be allowed to exhaust their stock before obeying the law. The chances are that within a month or two dealers will receive notice to use the proper papers over the labels of goods affected by the decision. There is the best of reason for stating that the department has no intention to deal harshly with the dealers, and that they will be allowed a reasonable time to comply with the new regulations. When the law does go into effect, however, the department will punish willful violators to the letter, and will promptly report such cases to the Attorney General.

Looks Easy To Him.

"The canal, at the present rate of progress, should be built in five years," says Representative Tawney, of Minnesota.

"When the full equipment of rolling stock is on the ground the rate will be a good deal more rapid than it is now. For instance, there are now eighty-five engines in use. When they get all they have ordered they will have 155. There are 2,000 flat cars to be added to those now in use, with everything else in the rolling stock and machinery line in proportion."

"The difficulties that confront our workmen do not seem to a layman to be so tremendous. There are plenty of locks in this country that are as long and almost as high. Yet the engineers have sought to convey the impression throughout the country that the problems are simply appalling. Of course I may be wrong in this, but to me it looks as if there were nothing to be done except to move the dirt out and keep the sanitary conditions up to the present state of perfection. There is not a single case of yellow fever on the isthmus, the mosquitoes have been banished and sickness is no more prevalent there than it is in the best-governed city in the States." The Gatun dam is all right. Its foundations were laid by the Almighty, and all we have to do is to build a mountain upon these foundations between the other mountains to hold back the waters of the river. That is certainly not a half-raising proposition. All that is required is steady, patient work and common sense."

Roosevelt and Harriman.

An interesting side light, furnishing further evidence, if any were needed, of President Roosevelt's dealings with E. H. Harriman when he needed money for his campaign fund has just been dug from the columns of the Boston Herald. On January 20, 1906—fourteen months ago—that paper printed the following story from one of its correspondents in Albany, N. Y.:

"Mr. E. H. Harriman told an interesting story to a former Governor of New York and to a Senator at Albany, and one of these gentlemen told it to me. In 1904, when the Republican money chest was badly in need of funds for carrying on the national campaign, President Roosevelt invited Mr. Harriman to Washington."

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Tennessee and Presidency.

H. Clay Evans, the Republican can-

didate for Governor of Tennessee last year, who was in Washington to-day, said: "There is no crystallization for any candidate for the Republican nomination in Tennessee. Practically none of the candidates is well known to our people. All the talk is for Roosevelt, and many Democrats have told me they would vote for him if he is nominated. 'However,' smiled Mr. Evans, who also had promises of Democratic support last year, 'I dare say that by the time action day comes around they would vote the Democratic ticket. The President's attitude toward the railroads has made him popular with the people and I believe the recent exhibit of the Harriman correspondence has helped the President.'"

Thinks Wilson "It."

In discussing the Kentucky gubernatorial situation to-day, Internal Revenue Commissioner Vickers said the information he had from Kentucky was to the effect that Augustus E. Wilson, of Louisville, would be nominated. He does not understand that Wilson has any opposition, and in this respect there has been no change in the situation for some time.

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CLUSTER SUIT

Will Be Brought In Name of the State.

ATTORNEY GENERAL WILL ACT ON OWN INITIATIVE.

SEEKS TO DISPOSSESS LOUISVILLE BRIDGE COMPANY.

WANTS ATTORNEY TO ASSIST.

Frankfort, Ky., April 11.—[Special.]—At the State Executive Department to-day it was given out that a request had been made by the Governor to Attorney General Hays that he appoint an attorney to assist that officer in bringing quo warranto proceedings in the name of the Commonwealth to oust the Louisville Bridge Company from the city of Louisville, from Main street south to Broadway, and that the matter is under consideration.

Mad. D. W. Sanders, of Louisville, has been here during the last few days looking into records of the Department of Secretary of State and Appellate Court for those attacking the right of the company to the use of the street in question.

Immediately upon receipt of the request from the Attorney General, Gov. Beckham took up the matter of such proceedings as suggested by him with City Attorney Richards. The Governor says the matter is probably one in which the policy of Louisville, and of the State of Kentucky, is interested, and in this view the City Attorney of Louisville concurs.

Does Not Want Track Destroyed.

In a letter to the Governor, Judge Richards recalls that similar proceedings were instituted against the Bridge Company by the Commonwealth some fifteen years ago, and the action subsequently dismissed, probably, he says, for the reason that it was a matter in which the policy of Louisville, and of the State of Kentucky, is interested, and in this view the City Attorney of Louisville concurs.

It is believed that the Governor will make it his duty to determine the most desirable from every point of view.

At Churchill Downs Again.

The State Fair this year will be held, as last year, at Churchill Downs, for it will not be possible to erect the building and other necessary adjuncts to the permanent site in time for the week in September. It is probable that the betting features will be eliminated this fall from the racing part of the fair programme. There is a strong sentiment among the members of the commission that the site should be done away with, and while it is realized that the cutting out of this feature may have some effect upon the gate receipts it is believed that the gate receipts of the fair demand its elimination. A member of the commission in speaking on this point last night said:

"It was the betting and games of chance that almost ruined the State Fair a few years ago. The Legislature of some States now in making appropriations for the State Fairs do so with the provision that there shall be no betting or games of chance, and in conducting the Kentucky State Fair the commission, I think, realizes that it is the duty of the State to eliminate the betting and games of chance from the fair programme. There is a strong sentiment among the members of the commission that the site should be done away with, and while it is realized that the cutting out of this feature may have some effect upon the gate receipts it is believed that the gate receipts of the fair demand its elimination. A member of the commission in speaking on this point last night said:

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cluded.

TEN PAGES

FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1907

"Business."

Thursday Evening, April 11.—After
early strength the New York stock mar-
ket yielded sharply, but closed with a
steady tone at some recovery from the
lowest.

Money on call was easy at 1 1/2 to 2 1/4
per cent, ruling at 2. Time loans were
dull and slightly firmer at 3 1/4 to 5.
Sterling exchange was steady.

The Chicago wheat market closed
steady with the May option unchanged.
Corn was off 1/4 to 1/2. Oats were up
1/4.

After opening about 3 points higher
and advancing 5 points additional, the
cotton market became extremely dull,
but steady, and moved within a narrow
range.

The Chicago cattle market was steady
to strong, the hog market slow but
strong and the sheep market steady.

The Smoke Abolition.

Read, mark and inwardly digest this
paragraph from the annual report of
the Building Inspector:

"Your attention is again called to the
vast number of complaints filed with this
department as to the damage to property
and inconvenience to our people because
of the heavy black smoke that circulates
over the city. Smoke consumers have in
late years been demonstrated to be prac-
tical and great savers of fuel, and there
is every reason why they should not be
encouraged wherever there are stacks
located in districts where the smoke is
disastrous to the people of the neigh-
borhood. I would desire to name a fig-
ure that would, in my judgment, cover
the destruction of property caused by
smoke each and every year, but I am
sure that I am safe in saying that it
would go into the millions. I hope that
your honorable board will see proper to
seek some legislation to put an end to
this nuisance."

Also, note the fact that the Board of
Trade has taken cognizance of the
blight upon the city by the clouds
of grimy smoke and the fuel waste
they represent, and has appointed a
committee to consider means for end-
ing existing conditions.

Thus, day by day, the sentiment
grows in influential quarters against
the smoke evil. Slowly but surely ap-
proaches the time when smoke con-
sumers will be required to rescue
Louisville from its stifling and black-
ening pall of smoke, and when manu-
facturers and others will comprehend
the wisdom and economy of their use.

The smoke nuisance must go.

Dementia Americana.

Delphin M. Delmas, whose speech in
the Thaw case resembled nothing so
much as drippings from the pen of the
author of "Dora Thorne," coined one
happy phrase when he declared that
his client suffered from "dementia
Americana."

"Dementia Americana" is the great-
est obstacle to the enforcement of the
law in America. It is a chronic ailment
of the mob, of a part of the press, of
more than half of the jurors and of
many of the Governors. Persons suf-
fering from it believe that a criminal
has the right to his life and liberty if
he is sufficiently interesting because
of his wealth or prominence or the dra-
matic quality or mere atrocity of his
crime to achieve what has been called
"newspaperity" during the course of
his trial.

It was "dementia Americana" that
aided in the acquittal of a notorious
murderer who was charged with having
murdered her paramour in New York.
It was "dementia Americana" that
caused more than 100,000 American wo-
men to sign a petition to the Governor
of Pennsylvania a year or two ago
asking a commutation of the death sen-
tence of a brutish white woman who,
with the aid of her negro paramour,
had murdered her husband. A little of
it crept into England the other day,
when clemency was secured for a crim-
inal through the efforts of a London
newspaper using the "American" meth-
od of taking the "human interest" side
of the argument and pleading the cause
of the convicted man.

"Dementia Americana" is not, as con-
tended by Mr. Delmas, an affliction of
man-killers who are justified before the
Almighty for disregarding the injunc-
tion:

"Vengeance is Mine; I will repay."

The disease is one from which those
surrounding the criminal suffer, and by
which the criminal profits, and by

which persons who contemplate be-
coming criminals are encouraged.

It is this "dementia Americana"—
the insanity growing out of morbid in-
terest in criminals—that makes mem-
bers of what is called decent society go
to auction and give large sums of
money for souvenirs of Stanford White
in the form of sofa cushions and stat-
uettes which adorned his lair in the
tower of Madison Square Garden.

This same "dementia Americana" would
have come to the aid of White if
he had killed Thaw instead of being
killed by Thaw.

"Dementia Americana" is a danger-
ous factor in the problem of the cur-
tailment of crime, especially among
women—always the objects of solicitude
to the demented yellow press—and
among men whose debaucheries gain
some picturesque because of the
gliding of wealth or because the scenes
are laid in the under world of Paris
and old castles of the Austrian Tyrol.
But its effect is not confined entirely to
such cases.

Highway Commission for Tennessee.

By creating a State Highway Com-
mission and appropriating \$1,000,000
from the general revenues for its work,
the Tennessee Legislature proves that
it grasps the importance to a commu-
nity of good roads.

While the equity of taxing all the
people for work of unequal benefits—
instead of allowing each county as a
unit to defray the expenses of its roads
—is debatable, the plan decided upon
will make for a system of roadways of
a definite and comprehensive character,
and this is no slight argument in its
favor. The main thing which interests
the outsider, at any rate, is the fact
that Tennessee has embarked upon a
great and admirable work. Good roads
are signs of progress and enlighten-
ment. They make for intercourse
among neighbors, for travel, for com-
merce, for contact with the outer
world. They are the necessities of the
age. Bad roads result in isolation,
business stagnation, bankrupt farms
and waste places. They are antagonis-
tic to the spirit of the times. Good
roads send real estate values up be-
cause they facilitate profitable farm-
ing and add to the ease and comfort
of country life; bad roads keep them
down because they make farming diffi-
cult and country life an abomination.

With the countless supreme over
their respective roadways the poor
counties lag behind and the rich coun-
ties force forward; under the Tennes-
see plan it is presumed that main high-
ways will be constructed and main-
tained in poor and rich alike. Such
a system ought to work great blessings
upon Tennessee. Aside from advanc-
ing the State in general ways, it ought
to bring about a marked increase in
land values in the territory traversed
by the highway system, and there is no
doubt that this will be the case.

Mr. Roosevelt and the Corruptionists.

It is not taking sides with E. H.
Harriman to venture the suggestion that
President Roosevelt, however good and
great, should not have felt that he had
a divine right to defray the expen-
ses of a campaign with money sub-
scribed by "frenzied financiers."

The New York World recalls from
its files of October 1, 1904, the follow-
ing questions then asked of Mr. Roose-
velt:

First—How much has the Beef Trust
contributed to Mr. Cortelyou?

Second—How much has the Paper Trust
contributed to Mr. Cortelyou?

Third—How much has the Coal Trust
contributed to Mr. Cortelyou?

Fourth—How much has the Sugar Trust
contributed to Mr. Cortelyou?

Fifth—How much has the Oil Trust con-
tributed to Mr. Cortelyou?

Sixth—How much has the Tobacco Trust
contributed to Mr. Cortelyou?

Seventh—How much has the Steel Trust
contributed to Mr. Cortelyou?

Eighth—How much has the Insurance
Trust contributed to Mr. Cortelyou?

Ninth—How much have the national
banks contributed to Mr. Cortelyou?

Tenth—How much have the six great
railroad trusts contributed to Mr. Cortelyou?

The World further calls attention to
the fact that since 1904 it has become
a matter of common knowledge that the
insurance grafters and one of the six
railroad trusts did contribute largely
to the campaign fund, and that in
each case "the detonation of the scandal
shook the country."

The President declares that cam-
paign fund contributions have not in-
fluenced the policy of his Administration.
Granting that this is true—and
that is granting a great deal, for
where is the excuse of the Administration
for not having pushed, at the last
two sessions of Congress, the bill to
provide for publicity as to campaign
contributions, and where the excuse of
a radical President for keeping so ef-
fectively silent upon the tariff issue?

What right has any candidate, however
much a patriot, to accept alms of the in-
terests he so vociferously denounces as
"enemies of the republic?" Aside from
the question of whether the contribu-
tions were accepted without conditions,
or whether the Administration priori-
tically refused to "stand bunched" after
they were received, and used, and
profited by, there is the question of
whether the public will admit that any
candidate, however incorruptible, has
the right to enter into partnership with
corruption to gain an election, and
whether intelligent persons shall be ex-
pected to overlook such trifling irregu-
larities.

The Republican party's history has
been one of bought elections. Grant-
ed that Mr. Roosevelt would have been
elected without a corruption fund, the
fact remains that his popularity was
not depended upon, and the usual cor-
ruption fund was raised, while vilifica-
tion is the portion of anyone who lifts
the veil, even unwittingly, from the
mysteries of its origin.

Is there ever to come a time when
there will be no longer a partnership be-
tween the Republican machine and the
trusts, and when will it cease to be
the custom of Republican patriots to

denounce corporate corruption and con-
duct campaigns upon funds subscribed
by corruptionists?

We heard a great deal about the
Roosevelt-Channon tariff compact at
the opening of the Fifty-ninth Con-
gress. Was there ever a Roosevelt-
Channon compact, or were there other
and more weighty reasons for the
silence of the Administration?

Mr. Carnegie's Benefactions.

It has been accorded to few public
benefactors to enjoy so great a triumph
in the success of a philanthropic under-
taking as that of Mr. Carnegie in the
dedication ceremonies begun yesterday
of the Institute founded by him at
Pittsburg. It has generally been the
mistaken course of wealthy philan-
thropists to reserve provision for such
benefactions as a legacy to be utilized
after their death, thus leaving to others
the execution of their benevolent
wishes instead of personally directing
the installation of the charity, free from
the danger of legal complications or
waste if relegated to posterity. A sim-
ilar guarding against such possibilities
has characterized Mr. Carnegie in this
making himself the ante mortem ex-
ecutor of the will. There is scarcely a
State in the Union in which he has
not founded one or more public libra-
ries, in addition to other great institu-
tions at Washington and other leading
cities, upon a higher plane of public
benefaction, for the advancement of
science, art or literature.

But upon Pittsburg, where he began
his humble career as a wage-
earner, and achieved the success which
has classed him among the world's
money potentates, he has conferred
the most signal evidence of his favor in
the founding of the Carnegie Insti-
tute and Library. Through
his liberality and that of others who, like
himself, have reaped the reward of their
labor there, Pittsburg, which was long
notable chiefly for its grimy coal
smoke and the clang of its foundries
and factories, has grown in archi-
tectural merit as well as in popula-
tion, until it is now the eleventh on
the roll and has advanced proportion-
ately in all the elements of a great
city as regards parks, public and
private buildings and public utilities.

But in the Carnegie Institute it now
has a public institution unequalled in
its design and practical objects by any
other in this country. The buildings
are situated in a large park and occupy
a floor space of twelve acres, the
whole gift representing an outlay of
fully \$2,500,000. The influence of such
an institution upon the community in
which it is situated cannot be overes-
timated. It will elevate the masses and
add refinement to all classes, besides
being a constant stimulus to similar
benefactions by the rich and prosper-
ous. In fact, in nearly all of Mr. Car-
negie's contributions of this kind there
is a practical appeal to the public to
cultivate a similar liberality in con-
tributing to the general welfare.

His gifts of money for the
founding of libraries are coupled
with a condition for a certain contribu-
tion for their maintenance. This prin-
ciple applies also to the main and
branch libraries in Pittsburg, and is a
well-devised system worthy of the lib-
eral donor's strong Scotch sense, since,
from the start, entails the public in-
terest in the support of these institu-
tions which might not otherwise devel-
op. The influence of this principle has
been well illustrated in the success of
the library in Louisville now nearly
ready for dedication, for which we shall
be indebted to Mr. Carnegie's liberality,
and has doubtless been felt in every
community which has been the recipi-
ent of his liberality.

Henry Clay's Birthday.

To-day is the anniversary of the birth
of Kentucky's great statesman, who so
long wielded a potent influence in the
affairs of the nation, but to posterity
is less known than many of his less
able contemporaries. Not having the
glamour which keeps alive the fame of
a military hero, nor having attained the
goal which has kept alive the names of
Presidents far inferior to him in ability,
Henry Clay will always live in history
as one of the most brilliant and popu-
lar statesmen of his period.

He was born in Hanover county,
Va., May 12, 1777, and, coming to Ken-
tucky at the age of twenty, with no
special advantages of education, entered
upon the practice of law at Lexington.
Here he came in competition at a bar
numbering many well equipped and
prominent in their profession, but soon
rose to distinction both in law and
politics.

In 1804 Mr. Clay was elected to the
Legislature, and in 1806 was elected to
the United States Senate to succeed
Gen. John Adams for an unexpired term
of one year, while yet less than thirty,
the constitutional age. After another
term in the Legislature he was, in 1810,
again elected to the Federal Senate to
fill an unexpired term of two years.

As before, he took a leading part in
debate, and, although advocating pro-
tection, aligned himself with Mr. Jef-
ferson in defense of his Administration
and in opposition to the recharter of the
United States Bank, which he after-
ward advocated in 1816.

In 1811 that Mr. Clay was first
elected to the lower house of Congress,
reversing the usual order of service,
and having no parallel before or since.
Similar was his election as Speaker by
a large majority upon taking his seat
for the first time. The long service of
Mr. Clay subsequently in both houses
and his continuing prominence is mat-
ter of history unnecessary to detail.

Except for one term he continued a
member of the House, and its Speaker,
until 1825. In the latter year he be-
came Secretary of State in the Cabinet
of John Quincy Adams. From 1831,
with the exception of one term, when
he declined a re-election, Mr. Clay re-
mained a member of the Senate until

his death, his last election being in
1849, forty-three years after his first
election. He died in Washington during
his term, June 29, 1852. In 1824 and in
1832 Mr. Clay was an unsuccessful can-
didate for the presidential nomination,
but was nominated by his party in 1844
and defeated by James K. Polk. Al-
though unsuccessful in reaching the
goal of his aspiration, no public man
ever enjoyed for a longer time the en-
thusiastic support of his constituency.

In Kentucky he was the idol of his
party, and invincible in his leadership.
In the latter portion of his life he shared
this feeling without regard to party.
As an orator he was excelled by none,
and in his personal relations he was
esteemed by all. Unyielding in his con-
victions, he encountered defeat for the
great prize as Chief Magistrate, where
less scrupulous aspirants might have
succeeded by yielding their convictions
for the more popular cause. Kentucky
cherishes with pride the fame of her
illustrious statesman.

Another Horrid Conspiracy.

The silence comes sweeping out of
Washington and smites all the land
with a roar. It reverberates from moun-
tain to mountain. It leaps from ear to
ear. It is impressive, eloquent, cata-
clysmic.

Whence cometh this silence that so
spreads over the landscape and invades
even the marines? Hark! It comes from
the fountain source of all righteousness,
infallibility, truth, wisdom, in-
demnation, din and silence. It emanates
from the White House and the imma-
te-in-chief thereof.

Such a stupendous silence at this
time is noteworthy and unusual. It is
almost original. It approaches an epic.
At all events, it stuns by its mag-
nificence and grandeur.

And what is the subject of this pecu-
liar upheaval of silence? Hark! It
has to do with a conspiracy. Just as
the noise of the other week did rage
and roar and swirl about a conspiracy
to keep Mr. Roosevelt or a Roosevelt
adherent out of the presidency next
time, so does this deal with a ter-
rible plot. In short and in fine, the
present ominous silence relates to the
organization known by the name of
"The Roosevelt Third Term League."

As a conspiracy to keep Mr. Roosevelt
from getting out of office. Hot shot
for one conspiracy and silence for the
other—thus does our great and good
ruler reveal his versatility, love of va-
riety and fair play at one and the same
time.

Attorney General Bonaparte has ren-
dered an exhaustive opinion in regard
to the proper labeling of whiskey, but
after reading the several columns
which it embraces, the mind of the
average reader is so befuddled by the
technical phrases used as to be able
to comprehend but little regarding the
practical interpretation of the law gov-
erning the question. Fortunately the
President, to whom the opinion is ad-
dressed, has come to the relief of those
interested in the matter and in ten
lines has given the substance of the
decision which makes it clear to the
comprehension of every one. The out-
come is that the whiskey which is the
subject, and there is much inter-
est and enthusiasm manifested on all
sides. The merchants of Louisville are
among those who are making elaborate
preparations for the entertainment of the
Louisville delegation, and those who par-
ticipate in the Board of Trade excursion
undoubtedly will receive a welcome and
entertainment such as they have but
seldom experienced.

John J. Bedford, secretary of the Trans-
portation Committee of the Board of
Commerce, has received a number of
circular letters sent out last week to the
members regarding the excursion. He has
thus far received a number of replies,
but there are many business men
who have not yet responded. He says
that it will be necessary to have at least
100 favorable responses to insure the suc-
cess of the excursion, and that he has
not yet received a sufficient number of
responses to insure the success of the
excursion without further delay.

In the Middle West these electric
trains, in conjunction with the
telephone and the daily rural mail
service, have revolutionized social life.
The changes in the methods and habits
of living among Indiana farmers have
been more rapid in the past ten years
than any rural community has experi-
enced in a century before. Almost
every city in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio
and Michigan is to be reached by trol-
ley from anywhere within a radius of
100 miles. The cars are more frequent
than the steam cars, there is no stop-
page at numerous stops as there is at
almost any convenient point, the speed
is higher than that of the ordinary
steam "accommodation" train, and the
cars are clean and comfortable. The
country people can go to the city for
a day's shopping or a day's play, and
returning to their homes, they can find
their property safe and their families
well, and a month ahead. Even the towns
and villages fifty miles away have the
benefit of the theater in the cities.
And the traction roads are fairly coin-
ing money.

Much new business is created for
the railroads by these lines, but their ex-
tension and the increased operation of
through trains and trolley sleeping
cars, as well as the extension of the
freight-carrying business, means that
the steam railroads are competing with
a foe more deadly than any of their
foemen quite worthy of their steel.

The motor-driven interurban car on
scores of lines in direct competition
with the steam roads, has shown its
ability to create new business. A sin-
gle car running at frequent intervals,
and stopping wherever it is wanted,
attracts more business than a heavy
train which runs only at long inter-
vals and stops but few times.

In case of a wreck the dangers of
fire are almost entirely eliminated.
There is no red-hot fire box in the
engine to set fire to the wrecked train,
and no scalding steam to torture the
engineer to the point of death. The
safeguards against wrecks are another
advantage on the side of electricity.
The motive power may be cut off auto-
matically from the third-rail or trol-
ley wire when there is a car derailed or
an obstruction on the track. Motor-
driven cars are nearly so apt to be
derailed as the heavy locomotive with
its unbalanced reciprocating parts.

Stops may be made with much more
frequency by electric motors without
delaying the schedule from terminus
to terminus. This is possible because
it does not take nearly so long for it
to get under headway as the steam
locomotive. In a race at Shenandoah
most exhaustive tests were made be-
tween the highest types of steam and
electric engines. It required 208 sec-
onds for the steam locomotive to at-
tain a speed of fifty miles an hour,
while the electric engine reached that
rate of speed in 127 seconds.

Careful estimates recently made for
the electrification of seventy-eight
miles of steam railroad indicated that
there would be a saving of 21 per cent
in the operating expenses of the road.

Some persons, however, believe that
upon the political scales in Cincinnati
George B. Cox weighs almost as much
as William H. Taft.

"The conspirators are beaten," says
President Roosevelt. Beaten but not
discovered.

Steam Or Electricity For Railroads.

By Frederic J. Haskin.

The railroads having terminal in
the great metropolis have been for
years attempting to solve the problem
of getting into New York City without
a ferryboat to aid in the last stage of
the journey. A bridge was projected,
but the expense and other difficulties
made it impossible. A tunnel was
thought of, but the disadvantages of
smoke and noxious coal gases made it
impracticable. Then came the notion
of using electric power, and the tun-
nels are now an accomplished fact.
The Pennsylvania trains will soon quit
steam at the New Jersey shore and go
into New York by electricity. The
tunnels are under East River as well
as North river, and the Long Island
railroad will not only enter New York
by electricity, but will be electrified
for its entire length.

The electrification of the Baltimore
and Ohio tunnels and station yards at
Baltimore solved the New York prob-
lem for the Pennsylvania. The success
of the Baltimore experiment has re-
sulted in the movement to compel the
railroads entering the new Union sta-
tion in Washington to use electric mo-
tive power within the limits of the
District of Columbia. What would be
the vote on electricity versus steam if
the passengers who ride through the
St. Louis tunnel to the Eads bridge
were asked to express their opinions?

The New York Central has electrified
its suburban lines out of New
York, as has also the New York, New
Haven and Hartford, and these elec-
tric zones are being gradually extend-
ed. They use motor cars on the trol-
ley, or third rail, system for the light
suburban trains and electric locomotives
for the heavy express trains. The
New York Central now has thirty-five
electric locomotives of greater power
than any high-speed steam passenger
locomotives in use. One of them is
held responsible for a disastrous wreck
which occurred a few weeks ago, but
the engineers are of the opinion that
the wreck would have occurred if the
engine had been steam-propelled; that
the fault was in the tracks.

Meantime the electric traction lines,
the "interurbans," are reaching out into
all the country that the clumsier steam
railroads do not reach. Indiana, Ohio,
Illinois and Michigan are covered with
a perfect network of these electric
lines. In Wisconsin and Iowa there are
new ones building every day. The
southern portion of New England and
the State of New York are interlaced
with these roads. Kentucky and Ten-
nessee and Alabama are building them.
The Pacific coast centers of population
are not far behind, and the northwest
section is building traction lines with
that marvelous rapidity which only
the Oregon-Washington country can
show in business and industrial devel-
opment.

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trains, in conjunction with the
telephone and the daily rural mail
service, have revolutionized social life.
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of living among Indiana farmers have
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enced in a century before. Almost
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ability to create new business. A sin-
gle car running at frequent intervals,
and stopping wherever it is wanted,
attracts more business than a heavy
train which runs only at long inter-
vals and stops but few times.

In case of a wreck the dangers of
fire are almost entirely eliminated.
There is no red-hot fire box in the
engine to set fire to the wrecked train,
and no scalding steam to torture the
engineer to the point of death. The
safeguards against wrecks are another
advantage on the side of electricity.
The motive power may be cut off auto-
matically from the third-rail or trol-
ley wire when there is a car derailed or
an obstruction on the track. Motor-
driven cars are nearly so apt to be
derailed as the heavy locomotive with
its unbalanced reciprocating parts.

Stops may be made with much more
frequency by electric motors without
delaying the schedule from terminus
to terminus. This is possible because
it does not take nearly so long for it
to get under headway as the steam
locomotive. In a race at Shenandoah
most exhaustive tests were made be-
tween the highest types of steam and
electric engines. It required 208 sec-
onds for the steam locomotive to at-
tain a speed of fifty miles an hour,
while the electric engine reached that
rate of speed in 127 seconds.

Careful estimates recently made for
the electrification of seventy-eight
miles of steam railroad indicated that
there would be a saving of 21 per cent
in the operating expenses of the road.

POINTS ABOUT PEOPLE.

Miss Edmonia Robinson was the guest
of honor at a theater party, followed by
a supper given by Mrs. and Mr. John
L. Dunlap. The party went to the
Golden West at the Mary Anderson, and
afterward went to the Seelbach. The
supper was charmingly decorated with
silver candelabra holding white ta-
bles, shaded in green and gold in the
center. At the first place were fresh
baskets filled with violets and lilies of the
valley and at the next were
bountiful gifts of white carnations. Mr.
and Mrs. Dunlap's guests included:

MISSSES.
Edmonia Robinson, Emily Elbel Irwin,
Annie Hodgson, Mary Hope,
Long.

MESSRS.
Roy Peabody, Irvin Long,
Guthrie Tyler, Newman Clarke.

Miss Sallie Underhill entertained the
members of the club at her home on
Fourth avenue yesterday afternoon.
Her guests were:

MISSSES.
Mattie Baker, Julia Caldwell,
Elizabeth Patterson, Eleanor Pusey,
Margaret Hoggan, Mrs. Brown.

Miss Martha Marvin will return home
from New York where she has been
aid of honor at the Stevens-Hammond
wedding.

Miss Elizabeth Green will leave to-day
for Pendleton, where she will be the
guest of her cousin, Miss Fannie Berry,
until next Wednesday.

shooting himself in the head with a rifle. He was seventy years old and unmarried. He was a veteran of the Civil War, having served in the Eighth Kentucky Confederate cavalry under Col. Roy Cluke. Ill-health and financial reverses had affected his mind.

BASEBALL SEASON OF 1907
THE TWO LEAGUES

Cincinnati Reds Down Pittsburgh Pirates By Timely Hitting Near the End of the Contest.

CHICAGO CUBS WIN FROM ST. LOUIS CARDINALS.

New York Giants Forfeit the First Game To Philadelphia.

UNABLE TO CLEAR THE FIELD.

CHICAGO AND CLEVELAND ARE SHUT OUT IN THE AMERICAN LEAGUE.

RESULTS OF OTHER GAMES.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

National League.			
PHILADELPHIA	9	CINCINNATI	1
NEW YORK	9	PITTSBURG	0
CHICAGO	3	BOSTON	0
ST. LOUIS	1	DETROIT	0
CHICAGO	3	PITTSBURG	0
ST. LOUIS	1	DETROIT	0

American League.			
CHICAGO	3	BOSTON	0
ST. LOUIS	1	DETROIT	0
CHICAGO	3	PITTSBURG	0
ST. LOUIS	1	DETROIT	0
CHICAGO	3	PITTSBURG	0
ST. LOUIS	1	DETROIT	0

National League.			
PHILADELPHIA	9	CINCINNATI	1
NEW YORK	9	PITTSBURG	0
CHICAGO	3	BOSTON	0
ST. LOUIS	1	DETROIT	0
CHICAGO	3	PITTSBURG	0
ST. LOUIS	1	DETROIT	0

American League.			
CHICAGO	3	BOSTON	0
ST. LOUIS	1	DETROIT	0
CHICAGO	3	PITTSBURG	0
ST. LOUIS	1	DETROIT	0
CHICAGO	3	PITTSBURG	0
ST. LOUIS	1	DETROIT	0

National League.			
PHILADELPHIA	9	CINCINNATI	1
NEW YORK	9	PITTSBURG	0
CHICAGO	3	BOSTON	0
ST. LOUIS	1	DETROIT	0
CHICAGO	3	PITTSBURG	0
ST. LOUIS	1	DETROIT	0

American League.			
CHICAGO	3	BOSTON	0
ST. LOUIS	1	DETROIT	0
CHICAGO	3	PITTSBURG	0
ST. LOUIS	1	DETROIT	0
CHICAGO	3	PITTSBURG	0
ST. LOUIS	1	DETROIT	0

National League.			
PHILADELPHIA	9	CINCINNATI	1
NEW YORK	9	PITTSBURG	0
CHICAGO	3	BOSTON	0
ST. LOUIS	1	DETROIT	0
CHICAGO	3	PITTSBURG	0
ST. LOUIS	1	DETROIT	0

American League.			
CHICAGO	3	BOSTON	0
ST. LOUIS	1	DETROIT	0
CHICAGO	3	PITTSBURG	0
ST. LOUIS	1	DETROIT	0
CHICAGO	3	PITTSBURG	0
ST. LOUIS	1	DETROIT	0

National League.			
PHILADELPHIA	9	CINCINNATI	1
NEW YORK	9	PITTSBURG	0
CHICAGO	3	BOSTON	0
ST. LOUIS	1	DETROIT	0
CHICAGO	3	PITTSBURG	0
ST. LOUIS	1	DETROIT	0

American League.			
CHICAGO	3	BOSTON	0
ST. LOUIS	1	DETROIT	0
CHICAGO	3	PITTSBURG	0
ST. LOUIS	1	DETROIT	0
CHICAGO	3	PITTSBURG	0
ST. LOUIS	1	DETROIT	0

National League.			
PHILADELPHIA	9	CINCINNATI	1
NEW YORK	9	PITTSBURG	0
CHICAGO	3	BOSTON	0
ST. LOUIS	1	DETROIT	0
CHICAGO	3	PITTSBURG	0
ST. LOUIS	1	DETROIT	0

American League.			
CHICAGO	3	BOSTON	0
ST. LOUIS	1	DETROIT	0
CHICAGO	3	PITTSBURG	0
ST. LOUIS	1	DETROIT	0
CHICAGO	3	PITTSBURG	0
ST. LOUIS	1	DETROIT	0

NEW ORLEANS FORM CHART

NEW ORLEANS, April 11.—[Special.]—Sixteenth day spring meeting of the New Louisiana Jockey Club. Weather clear; track fast.

1904—FIRST RACE—Four and one-half furlongs; purse \$300; for two-year-olds. Starter: J. E. Murphy. Winner, J. E. Murphy. Value to winner, \$300. Fractional time, 1:14.5, 2:28.5, 3:42.5, 4:56.5, 6:10.5, 7:24.5, 8:38.5, 9:52.5, 11:06.5, 12:20.5, 13:34.5, 14:48.5, 16:02.5, 17:16.5, 18:30.5, 19:44.5, 20:58.5, 22:12.5, 23:26.5, 24:40.5, 25:54.5, 27:08.5, 28:22.5, 29:36.5, 30:50.5, 32:04.5, 33:18.5, 34:32.5, 35:46.5, 37:00.5, 38:14.5, 39:28.5, 40:42.5, 41:56.5, 43:10.5, 44:24.5, 45:38.5, 46:52.5, 48:06.5, 49:20.5, 50:34.5, 51:48.5, 53:02.5, 54:16.5, 55:30.5, 56:44.5, 57:58.5, 59:12.5, 60:26.5, 61:40.5, 62:54.5, 64:08.5, 65:22.5, 66:36.5, 67:50.5, 69:04.5, 70:18.5, 71:32.5, 72:46.5, 74:00.5, 75:14.5, 76:28.5, 77:42.5, 78:56.5, 80:10.5, 81:24.5, 82:38.5, 83:52.5, 85:06.5, 86:20.5, 87:34.5, 88:48.5, 89:62.5, 90:76.5, 91:90.5, 93:04.5, 94:18.5, 95:32.5, 96:46.5, 97:60.5, 98:74.5, 99:88.5, 101:02.5, 102:16.5, 103:30.5, 104:44.5, 105:58.5, 107:12.5, 108:26.5, 109:40.5, 110:54.5, 112:08.5, 113:22.5, 114:36.5, 115:50.5, 117:04.5, 118:18.5, 119:32.5, 120:46.5, 121:60.5, 122:74.5, 123:88.5, 125:02.5, 126:16.5, 127:30.5, 128:44.5, 129:58.5, 131:12.5, 132:26.5, 133:40.5, 134:54.5, 136:08.5, 137:22.5, 138:36.5, 139:50.5, 141:04.5, 142:18.5, 143:32.5, 144:46.5, 145:60.5, 146:74.5, 147:88.5, 149:02.5, 150:16.5, 151:30.5, 152:44.5, 153:58.5, 155:12.5, 156:26.5, 157:40.5, 158:54.5, 160:08.5, 161:22.5, 162:36.5, 163:50.5, 165:04.5, 166:18.5, 167:32.5, 168:46.5, 169:60.5, 170:74.5, 171:88.5, 173:02.5, 174:16.5, 175:30.5, 176:44.5, 177:58.5, 179:12.5, 180:26.5, 181:40.5, 182:54.5, 184:08.5, 185:22.5, 186:36.5, 187:50.5, 189:04.5, 190:18.5, 191:32.5, 192:46.5, 193:60.5, 194:74.5, 195:88.5, 197:02.5, 198:16.5, 199:30.5, 200:44.5, 201:58.5, 203:12.5, 204:26.5, 205:40.5, 206:54.5, 208:08.5, 209:22.5, 210:36.5, 211:50.5, 213:04.5, 214:18.5, 215:32.5, 216:46.5, 217:60.5, 218:74.5, 219:88.5, 221:02.5, 222:16.5, 223:30.5, 224:44.5, 225:58.5, 227:12.5, 228:26.5, 229:40.5, 230:54.5, 232:08.5, 233:22.5, 234:36.5, 235:50.5, 237:04.5, 238:18.5, 239:32.5, 240:46.5, 241:60.5, 242:74.5, 243:88.5, 245:02.5, 246:16.5, 247:30.5, 248:44.5, 249:58.5, 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731:12.5, 732:26.5, 733:40.5, 734:54.5, 736:08.5, 737:22.5, 738:36.5, 739:50.5, 741:04.5, 742:18.5, 743:32.5, 744:46.5, 745:60.5, 746:74.5, 747:88.5, 749:02.5, 750:16.5, 751:30.5, 752:44.5, 753:58.5, 755:12.5, 756:26.5, 757:40.5, 758:54.5, 760:08.5, 761:22.5, 762:36.5, 763:50.5, 765:04.5, 766:18.5, 767:32.5, 768:46.5, 769:60.5, 770:74.5, 771:88.5, 773:02.5, 774:16.5, 775:30.5, 776:44.5, 777:58.5, 779:12.5, 780:26.5, 781:40.5, 782:54.5, 784:08.5, 785:22.5, 786:36.5, 787:50.5, 789:04.5, 790:18.5, 791:32.5, 792:46.5, 793:60.5, 794:74.5, 795:88.5, 797:02.5, 798:16.5, 799:30.5, 800:44.5, 801:58.5, 803:12.5, 804:26.5, 805:40.5, 806:54.5, 808:08.5, 809:22.5, 810:36.5, 811:50.5, 813:04.5, 814:18.5, 815:32.5, 816:46.5, 817:60.5, 818:74.5, 819:88.5, 821:02.5, 822:16.5, 823:30.5, 824:44.5, 825:58.5, 827:12.5, 828:26.5, 829:40.5, 830:54.5, 832:08.5, 833:22.5, 834:36.5, 835:50.5, 837:04.5, 838:18.5, 839:32.5, 840:46.5, 841:60.5, 842:74.5, 843:88.5, 845:02.5, 846:16.5, 847:30.5, 848:44.5, 849:58.5, 851:12.5, 852:26.5, 853:40.5, 854:54.5, 856:08.5, 857:22.5, 858:36.5, 859:50.5, 861:04.5, 862:18.5, 863:32.5, 864:46.5, 865:60.5, 866:74.5, 867:88.5, 869:02.5, 870:16.5, 871:30.5, 872:44.5, 873:58.5, 875:12.5, 876:26.5, 877:40.5, 878:54.5, 880:08.5, 881:22.5, 882:36.5, 883:50.5, 885:04.5, 886:18.5, 887:32.5, 888:46.5, 889:60.5, 890:74.5, 891:88.5, 893:02.5, 894:16.5, 895:30.5, 896:44.5, 897:58.5, 899:12.5, 900:26.5, 901:40.5, 902:54.5, 904:08.5, 905:22.5, 906:36.5, 907:50.5, 909:04.5, 910:18.5, 911:32.5, 912:46.5, 913:60.5, 914:74.5, 915:88.5, 917:02.5, 918:16.5, 919:30.5, 920:44.5, 921:58.5, 923:12.5, 924:26.5, 925:40.5, 926:54.5, 928:08.5, 929:22.5, 930:36.5, 931:50.5, 933:04.5, 934:18.5, 935:32.5, 936:46.5, 937:60.5, 938:74.5, 939:88.5, 941:02.5, 942:16.5, 943:30.5, 944:44.5, 945:58.5, 947:12.5, 948:26.5, 949:40.5, 950:54.5, 952:08.5, 953:22.5, 954:36.5, 955:50.5, 957:04.5, 958:18.5, 959:32.5, 960:46.5, 961:60.5, 962:74.5, 963:88.5, 965:02.5, 966:16.5, 967:30.5, 968:44.5, 969:58.5, 971:12.5, 972:26.5, 973:40.5, 974:54.5, 976:08.5, 977:22.5, 978:36.5, 979:50.5, 981:04.5, 982:18.5, 983:32.5, 984:46.5, 985:60.5, 986:74.5, 987:88.5, 989:02.5, 990:16.5, 991:30.5, 992:44.5, 993:58.5, 995:12.5, 996:26.5, 997:40.5, 998:54.5, 1000:08.5, 1001:22.5, 1002:36.5, 1003:50.5, 1005:04.5, 1006:18.5, 1007:32.5, 1008:46.5, 1009:60.5, 1010:74.5, 1011:88.5, 1013:02.5, 1014:16.5, 1015:30.5, 1016:44.5, 1017:58.5, 1019:12.5, 1020:26.5, 1021:40.5, 1022:54.5, 1024:08.5, 1025:22.5, 1026:36.5, 1027:50.5, 1029:04.5, 1030:18.5, 1031:32.5, 1032:46.5, 1033

SHOE Specials

\$1.97

MEN'S—Vici kid and box calf shoes; single and double soles; warranted solid leather throughout; \$2.50 goods—special to-day and Saturday at \$1.97.

LADIES—Shoes and Oxfords; vici kid with patent leather tips; lace and button; light or extension soles; \$2.50 goods—special to-day and to-morrow at \$1.97.

\$1.47

MISSES' and children's vici kid and patent calf Oxfords; lace and button; sizes 8 1/2 to 12; \$2.50 goods—special to-day and Saturday at \$1.47.

LEVY'S Third & Market.

Members of R. M. A. Railroad Fares Returned all this week.

NOTICE To Sunday Advertisers.

The Courier-Journal Company respectfully urges advertisers who use the Sunday paper to have their copy in the counting-room Friday night. By complying with this request advertisers will be certain to secure insertion in all editions, and can also make alterations in their copy with greater security.

Courier-Journal.

ALICE PRINTING TRADES UNION COUNCIL LOUISVILLE, KY.

FRIDAY.....APRIL 12, 1907

CITY FEATURES.

At soda fountains ask for National Ice Cream Co.'s ice cream. It is pure and complies with the pure food laws.

BECOMES PRESIDENT.

CHAS. B. CASTNER HEADS STEWART DRY GOODS COMPANY.

Louis Stewart Made Chairman of Board—Mr. Castner To Direct Company's Business In Louisville.

According to announcement made yesterday, Charles B. Castner, of Nashville, formerly a resident of Louisville, has been elected to the presidency of the Stewart Dry Goods Company, and will direct in person the business of the company in Louisville. Mr. Castner has been associated with Mr. Louis Stewart for the past eight years, and from time to time has been intrusted with many special commissions not only in Nashville but in Cincinnati and other places. His selection to take charge of the business in Louisville is an endorsement of the manner in which he executed his previous commissions. At a recent meeting of the board of directors of the company the office of chairman of the board was created and Louis Stewart elected to the post. The action was taken in the belief that Mr. Stewart might be relieved of the active duties of the presidency and that they might be placed in the hands of a man who could give them more close personal attention than could Mr. Stewart. Under the present arrangement he remains in charge and dictates the policy of the company. The present board of directors of the company is composed of Mr. Stewart, Mr. E. Ambrose, W. T. Knott, E. S. Wheeler and S. V. Sherrill. The new board takes charge under the leadership of Mr. Castner, who is now occupying his new store, one of the finest in the South.

Ice Cream Company Elects. At the annual meeting of the National Ice Cream Company, which was held yesterday, the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year: President—Henry H. Vedekind; Vice President—E. H. Vedekind; Secretary—Charles A. Heuser; Treasurer and General Manager—R. L. Utterback.

LOW SUNDAY RATES HENDERSON ROUTE

Sunday trains leave 9 a. m. and 8:15 a. m.

PATROLMAN WERLE GETS CORPORAL DAVIS' STRIPES.

Officer Resigns After Service On Louisville Force of Fourteen Years.

Patrolman Jacob Werle, of the Second police district, has been promoted to Corporal by the Board of Police Commissioners. The promotion of Patrolman Werle was made known by the Board of Public Safety shortly after the resignation of Corporal Davis was tendered and accepted. Corporal Davis will again take up his trade as a carpenter. He was in the department for fourteen years, eleven years of which time he was a Corporal. Until a short time ago Corporal Davis was in the Second district, but was transferred to the Seventh. Patrolman Werle was formerly a Sergeant.

\$2.00 INDIANAPOLIS & RETURN PENNSYLVANIA LINES.

Sunday, April 14, special train leaves Louisville and Main at 11 a. m.

New School Buildings Soon.

Bids have been advertised for by the Louisville School Board for the erection of the Duiker-avenue school, and work will be started on the new building as soon as possible. It will be a one-story building in that neighborhood of the city. Bids for the Elliott-avenue school building, which were expected to be advertised by the School Board this week, have been delayed for some time. A number of changes that the board found it necessary to make in the plans and specifications and the bids will not be advertised for some time.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

PLEA OF GUILTY

Entered By A. C. Hall In the Criminal Court.

DECIDES NOT TO PRESS BRAIN-STORM CLAIMS.

IS GIVEN TWENTY-ONE-YEAR TERM IN PENITENTIARY.

HAD KILLED ALBERT MURPHY.

A. C. Hall, charged with the murder of Albert Murphy, whose attorneys had determined to fight the case upon the plea of insanity, decided to enter a plea of guilty after the jury was selected in the Criminal Court yesterday, and agreed to take twenty-one years in the penitentiary. While an occasional sufferer from epileptic fits, the Commonwealth was ready to undertake the proof of his mental balance when he committed the deed, and had an array of witnesses to do so, had not the defendant concluded that his brainstorm plea would avail him nothing, and rather than run the risk of the gallows offered to take a limited penitentiary term. On account of the aggravated circumstances of the case, J. M. Huffaker, Commonwealth's Attorney, was none too willing to accept the proposition, though finally, on account of the young man's ill-health and affliction, decided to do so. It is predicted that he will hardly be able to survive his term. The shooting occurred last October at 929 Preston street. Albert Murphy was in bed at the time, and Hall came in to ask him about a wagon. Hall showed that he was much provoked and accused Murphy of owing him money which he would not pay. Mabel Brooks, the only eye-witness to the killing, aside from the defendant himself, said that Hall quickly pulled his pistol and shot Murphy through the head. He died almost instantly. The Brooks woman attempted to interfere and was shot through the arm. Before finally agreeing to accept a term of twenty-one years, Hall proposed that his counsel, Herman Morris, that he be given ten years. When refused, he then suggested five. Hall is twenty-five years old.

Court Paragraphs.

—Lichtenberg & Sons sued John Schaeffer and sons for \$244.16 on account.

—Oscar Rausch sued J. Rupp & Son for \$400 damages, said to have been done plaintiff's horse while in defendant's custody.

—Amelia Brudersia sued the National Council of the Order of the Daughters of Liberty and True American Council, No. 3, for \$120 on a policy.

—The grand jury indicted Edward Griffin, colored, for the murder of Norman Price, another negro, and adjourned until this morning.

—In the case of Gertrude Gray against the Louisville Railway Company for \$5,000 as damages because of injuries received in falling from a car, a jury in Judge Field's court returned a verdict for the defendant.

—A jury in Judge Gordon's court found a verdict for \$100 for the plaintiff in the case of the Louisville Railway Company against the city for \$1,000 because of injury done his property by an overhead resulting from an alleged defective sewer.

Court of Appeals.

Frankfort, Ky., April 11.—Present, Chief Justice and Judges Barker, Settles, Cullum and Hobson.

Commonwealth of Kentucky vs. Oldham & Cooper, Russell, affirmed.

Commonwealth of Kentucky vs. Valley Railroad Company, Webster, affirmed.

Commonwealth vs. Combs, Lee, reversed.

France vs. Commonwealth, Boyd, affirmed.

Stockton & Tillman vs. Commonwealth, Mason, affirmed.

Welmer's admr., vs. Smith, Boone, affirmed.

Sandy River Cannel Coal Company vs. Whitehouse Cannel Company, Johnson, reversed.

Leo vs. Lee's admr., etc., Bullitt, appellee's petition for rehearing overruled.

Goring vs. Goring, Green, Green, Green, appellants given fifteen days' further time to file petition for rehearing and modification of opinion.

Kennedy vs. Commonwealth, Lincoln, appellee's petition for rehearing overruled.

Cate vs. Gantzer, etc., Warren, bond for cost tendered by the appellant, approved, and ordered filed.

Commonwealth of Kentucky, by, etc., vs. Stearns Lumber Company, Whitely, appellee's motion to dismiss the appeal overruled, and additional record taken by the appellant ordered filed.

Murphy, Thompson & Co. vs. Addington, etc., same vs. Reeves, etc., same vs. Inglehart, Ohio, cases consolidated and appealed for argument to the present term.

Amer. Ohio vs. Wyatt, Graves, appellant given thirty days' extension of time to file petition for rehearing and modification of opinion.

Abnathy & Pennebaker vs. Myers-Bridges, affirms and police Company, appellee's petition for rehearing and modification of opinion.

Jones vs. Illinois Central Railroad Company, Muhlenberg, notice and statement by appellant for an oral argument, objections by the appellee and motion submitted, with ten days to parties to file brief on the motion.

City of Owensboro vs. Fields, Davies, argued by J. W. Jolly for appellant and W. T. Ellis for appellee.

Court adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

DURING MISSION

SALOONS TO CLOSE FOR TWO HOURS EACH NIGHT.

Twenty-one Agree To Shut Up Shop While Services Are On At St. Louis Bertrand Church.

Twenty-two saloons in the neighborhood of St. Louis Bertrand church, Sixth and St. Catherine streets, will be closed every night of next week because of the mission for men which is to be conducted at St. Louis Bertrand church. The signatures of the proprietors of these twenty-two saloons have been signed to the following agreement:

"We do hereby resolve to close our place of business every evening from 9 p. m. to 11 p. m., beginning on Sunday, April 14, and continuing till Sunday, April 21, inclusive.

The paper bearing the above agreement was circulated among the saloon men by the Rev. Father B. P. Logan, of St. Louis Bertrand church, and not a single saloon proprietor in the neighborhood refused to sign it.

The mission of next week will be conducted by the Rev. J. P. Moran and the Rev. Clement Thunette, who are this week conducting a mission for the women of the church.

Charter Amendment.

The Parsons Realty Company filed an amendment to its charter, fixing its maximum debt at \$50,000.

LARGE ESTATE

Left By George A. Robinson To Family.

BULK OF PROPERTY PLACED IN VARIOUS TRUSTS.

THREE CHARITABLE BEQUESTS AGGREGATE \$4,000.

TOTAL VALUE OF \$250,000.

In a lengthy and interesting document tendered yesterday for probate George Anderson Robinson, the well-known Main-street man, who died last week, disposes of an estate estimated as being worth upwards of \$250,000. With the exception of \$4,000 in charitable bequests the entire property goes to the widow, Rosa Johnston Robinson, and their children, though subject to a variety of limitations. The instrument consists of the original will executed July 5, 1904, and witnessed by Charles P. Barton, J. M. Owen and William C. Robertson, and a codicil written in the handwriting of the testator, dated October 16, 1905, and witnessed by William T. Baird and Emma F. Johnson.

At the outset and as a special provision the testator gives his widow his home property on the east side of Fourth avenue, south of Kentucky street, and its contents, and his personal effects. She also receives his summer home in Waukegon, Mich. He states furthermore that she receives the proceeds of several insurance policies in which she is named the beneficiary.

William A. Robinson, Charles P. Robinson and R. Alex Robinson, the testator's brothers, are made trustees for the property. They are requested to make the division of the estate within three years after the testator's death. The will provides that the property shall be divided into three equal parts and that the trustees shall, as soon as practicable, transfer to the widow one-third of one of these parts, or one-ninth of the property, to be hers absolutely. The remaining two-thirds of one part, or two-ninths, shall be held in trust for her during life with power to dispose of it as she sees fit.

Two-thirds To Children.

The remaining two-thirds of the estate shall go to the testator's children. If all children are dead one-third of the entire net income shall go to the testator's widow and the other two-thirds shall be paid to her for the support and maintenance of the children.

Excepting his son, Preston Robinson, the testator states that each of his remaining sons shall receive the interest upon arriving at the age of thirty-five. Up to that time it shall be held in trust for them. However, if the trustees deem it wise and prudent and the widow, if living, shall give her consent, any son may be given his share absolutely upon attaining the age of twenty-one.

In event the widow is dead such consent must be given by those of the testator's brothers who are not acting as trustees of the property.

The shares of the testator's daughters go to them for life only. However, any daughter attaining the age of twenty-one years shall have the right to dispose of one-third of her share by will. If she dies leaving no children, her share shall go to her sisters and brothers or their heirs.

The testator explains that he makes special provision for his son, Preston, who, on account of his extreme deafness, could not satisfactorily look after his own interests. He provides that Preston's share shall be placed in trust with his mother with entire power to handle it. Should he die without issue then the share shall go to his sisters and brothers named as trustees.

Sandy River Cannel Coal Company vs. Whitehouse Cannel Company, Johnson, reversed.

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FOUR CHILDREN

Get Scholarships From Central Consumers' League.

YOUNG WAGE EARNERS MAY GET THEIR EDUCATION.

THREE CONTRIBUTORS INCREASE FUND BY \$135.

INTERESTING PAPERS READ.

Contributions amounting to \$135 were made to the scholarship fund of the Consumers' League at a meeting of the league in the assembly room of the Louisville Charity Organization Society at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. This scholarship fund has been inaugurated by the league for the purpose of sending children, dependent on their own resources, to school. In their work the members of the Consumers' League come upon many instances of children being unable to get the advantages of even a common school education, because from an early age they are forced to "paddle their own canoe."

As a remedy for this evil, the Consumers' League started a scholarship fund, by means of which they hope to be able to help wage-earners under fifteen years of age to an education without hurting them financially. A sum of money equivalent to what the child is able to earn is placed in the trust fund, and used to defray his expenses until his education is completed. At the meeting yesterday morning several of the members of the league made interesting addresses on the condition of the young wage-earners in Louisville, and at the end of the meeting three members collectively contributed \$135 to the fund.

Arrangements were made at once to send four children to school. It was found that \$34 was a sum equal to what the four together were able to earn in a month, and this amount was deducted, leaving \$101 in the treasury for future use. The members of the league find this to be a big undertaking, which will need a large sum of money to carry it through. As the movement, however, is so urgent, it is believed that the public will co-operate with them in their efforts to relieve the country of child-labor, and they make an earnest appeal for its assistance.

Much Interest In Work.

It was evident from the large attendance at the meeting yesterday that deep interest is taken in the work of the league. Both the assembly room and the one adjoining it were filled, and the addresses made elicited much applause from the audience. After the reading of the report on the work of the Consumers' League, the results of which were very gratifying, Miss Frances Ingram read a paper on the "Problem of Truancy." She discussed truancy from the standpoint of the practical worker, and spoke of the splendid way in which the truant officers and the teachers are working together in an effort to locate all children quit from school.

Miss Carrie Fink gave a detailed account of the conditions under which young children are working in Louisville. She described the stuffy factories, with their dust and noise, and very vividly told of little children, grown thin and wan as a result of their arduous duties, working in these factories. In an effort to earn a pittance, she also spoke of the manner in which the parents and guardians of poor children get permits for the youngsters to work by making them appear much older than they really are.

The Friendly Visitor.

Following Miss Fink's address, Mrs. Charles Allen, of Glenview, read a paper on the "Friendly Visitor, A Factor In Child Labor." She spoke of what good a society such as the Consumers' League was able to do among young wage-earners by having its members go among them and see what hardships they are subjected to, before any remedy is attempted.

Miss Helen Bernheim closed the meeting by reading a paper on the "Scholarship Fund." She impressed upon the audience the necessity of young wage-earners being given assistance. She said that the citizens of Louisville are obliged to help the children to education, so that when they grow older they will be able to cope with difficulties, and not be compelled to take whatever is given them.

"Help these children," Miss Bernheim said, "to make life worth living. If they are not educated, if they are not taken out of factories and from the grasp of dogmoneers before they are stunted physically and mentally, life will be misery to them."

The board of public works will open bids April 26 for the original construction with asphalt of the following streets: Twenty-sixth street, from Garland to Third; 35th street, from Baxter to Lexington; 36th street, from Baxter to Lexington; 37th street, from Baxter to Lexington; 38th street, from Baxter to Lexington; 39th street, from Baxter to Lexington; 40th street, from Baxter to Lexington; 41st street, from Baxter to Lexington; 42nd street, from Baxter to Lexington; 43rd street, from Baxter to Lexington; 44th street, from Baxter to Lexington; 45th street, from Baxter to Lexington; 46th street, from Baxter to Lexington; 47th street, from Baxter to Lexington; 48th street, from Baxter to Lexington; 49th street, from Baxter to Lexington; 50th street, from Baxter to Lexington; 51st street, from Baxter to Lexington; 52nd street, from Baxter to Lexington; 53rd street, from Baxter to Lexington; 54th street, from Baxter to Lexington; 55th street, from Baxter to Lexington; 56th street, from Baxter to Lexington; 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